THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1850. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 25.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
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For the Guardian.

Letter from John Taylor — Incidents of Travel from Salt Lake, &c.

Br. Orson Hyde: I take great pleasure in communicating to you for the Guardian some of the incidents of our travels, and the objects of our journey from the City of the Great Salt Lake to your beautiful little village on the frontier.

The company principally left the Valley on the 19th October, with the exception of the mail and a few who accompanied it, which left on the 22d. We arrived at Old Fort Kearney on the 7th day of December all in good health and spirits.

The following is a list of the names of the persons composing the company with their destination:

Of the Quorum of the Twelve on Missions.—John Taylor, to France; Lorenzo Snow, to Italy; Erastus Snow, to Denmark; F. D. Richards, to England.

Church Business.—Edward Hunter, E. D. Wooley, Joseph L. Heywood.

On Missions to England.—Jacob Gates, G. B. Wallace, Joseph W Young, Joseph Johnson, Job Smith, H. W. Church, John S. Higbee, Levi Stewart.

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On Business—Robert Pierce, G. W. Hill, W. J. Steward, Dr. Ezekeil Lee, Shadrack Roundy, Russel Homer P. Sessions, A. O. Smoot, J. M. Grant, Charles Decker, Robt. Graham.

Col. John Reese, Merchant of New York; John H. Kinkade, Merchant of St. Louis. Antonio S. Duval, Mr. Kinkades driver. Benj. Homer, returning home.

We found our journey to be very toilsome and unpleasant at this inclement season of the year, and were it not for the missions of a public nature in which many of us were engaged, we should have felt great reluctance at leaving our comfortable homes and firesides, to combat the chilling winds and pittiless storms of the Rocky Mountains and the desert plains. Our journey, on the whole, considering the season, has been a pleasant one. We have scarcely encountered a storm on the way. The snows have fallen on our right and left, before and behind, but with the exception of a slight fall on the Sweet Water, and another on the day of our arrival at Fort Kearney we have escaped unharmed.

Nothing very remarkable occurred on our journey out, except what is common in an Indian country. Between the upper crossing of the Platte and Independence rock we met a company of four men; who were carrying a mail from Fort Laramie to Fort Hall.

They had been robbed the day before, (on the 6th Nov.) by a war party of Crow Indians. The following are the circumstances as they detailed them to us.

As they were traveling on the road, they were attacked by a band of thirty Crows, who took from them their blankets, some of their provisions, one mule, and a quantity of clothing belonging to a gold digger, who accompanied them. After the first shearing they encountered another band who seas ceremonie, subjected them to another fleecing. They did not disturb the mail, nor injure them personally; but according to their testimony, were on the contrary very loving to them: hugging them in their blankets, &c. The gentlemen after getting free from their tormentors made the best of their way, night and day, till they met with us; not wishing again to partake of their loving embraces. They were of course pleased under these circumstances to meet with us, and were full of fiery indignation against their red brethren for subjecting them to such an unceremonious tyding. They stated that in their opinion there were about 300 Indians in all, and that they were a war party or a horse thieving excursion against the abysens (spelt erroneously Cheyennes,) and Sioux.

Upon the whole we felt a little amused rather than otherwise at the circumstances which they detailed to us. On looking at their equipments we found that their red friends had not dealt very unmercifully with them—they had left them their guns, ammunition, saddles, bridles, seven horses, the principal part of their clothing, buffalo robes, and some provisions.

We supposed that it was merely a tax or toll they had put upon them as lords of the soil. Being always liberal themselves, and ready to divide, they naturally supposed that the white man ought to possess the same principles; and as they considered according to their notion of things, that they had a quantity of superfluous clothing, provisions, &c., they thought it but right that their more needy brethren should share of their abundance, and no doubt but they thought they had dealt very liberally with them. We thought differently, and consequently furnished them bedding and provisions.

The above occurrence made us more vigilant in guarding our horses, as we rather preferred to be tythed by our own bishops whom we had with us, than be subject to the ordeal of those who officiate without authority.

Two days journey on the other side of Laramie, while we were baiting our horses at noon, on the banks of the Platte we espied a large body of Indians, who came sweeping down a gentle sloping hill east of us. When they first appeared they were about three quarters of a mile from us, and as they were mounted upon excellent chargers, they came with the rapidity of an arrow. It gave us little time enough to gather our horses and prepare ourselves to meet our beligerent visitors. Capt. Roundy ordered the horses to be gathered and securely tied to the wagons. Gen. Grant acted with great promptness and decision on the occasion; immediately forming us into line, leaving two of our number to tie the horses up. The men showed great intrepidity, every man standing at his post undaunted. The efferts of the Indians were to either break our line or turn our flank; but being repulsed at all points, they were brought to a dead halt, about a rod and a half in front of us. During all this and for sometime after they were shaking out the priming from their fire-arms and priming them anew. Many placed their arrows to their bow strings—their lances in rest—and were wetting the ends of their arrows with their mouths that they might not slip too quick from the finger and thumb.

Their chiefs, whom we supposed kept intentionally behind came up after a while, and showed signs of peace: but as they understood neither French nor English, nor we their language, and neither party having interpreters, we could only conveyour ideas by signs. One of the chiefs presented a paper which had been given him by Major Sanderson, commanding at Fort Laramie, certifying that "this tribe was friendly to the whites," upon which, I told him to withdraw his men a little, which was done immediately. We presented them some crackers, dried meat, tobacco, &c., of which they partook, sat down and had a smoke, and thus everything concluded amicably. We then harnessed up our horses and pursued our journey. They very courteously filed to the right and left, and escorted us on our road till we came opposite their village. They were about two hundred in number and were of the tribe of Shyanns, (as they pronounce it.)

They presented the most respectable appearance of any Indians I have met with. Many of them were dressed in American style with clothes of the best broadcloth, beaver hats, caps, &c. And those who were dressed in Indian costume displayed the greatest elegance of taste in their attire. They were adorned with head dresses of feathers of the richest hues—and their various insignia's of office displayed a taste which is at once wild, romantic and beautiful. They were mounted on excellent horses—richly caparisoned in many instances, and painted off in the most fantastic style—they pawed the ground and champed their bits, and seemed as impatient of restraint as their riders. The whole affair was truly grand, and notwithstanding the peculiar situation in which we were placed, we could not but admire the magnificent display which the lords of the prairie presented, as they dashed with lightning speed upon us, arrayed in all the gaudiness and pride of Indian holiday attire. The scene was rich, and exceeded any theatrical representation we have ever witnessed. Messrs. Edward Hunter, Lorenzo Snow and myself, at the request of their chief, visited their encampment which was about three miles off the road—we found there a large number of lodges, and was informed by a Frenchman that they numbered six hundred warriors—they appeared to be wealthy, and I should think had about three thousand horses seen by us. We visited many of their lodges—they appeared very friendly, but a little chagrined at the occurrence of the morning.

The same evening the Crows made a break upon two of their outposts and stole twelve horses from one and nine from the other. One of the places where the Crows stole from was within a quarter of a mile of our encampment, and nothing saved us from a like fate but the streetness and faithfulness of our guard. These Crows stole a number of horses from a trader in our neighborhood the same night. Mr. Shadrac Roundy, our Captain, kept up a guard of four men all the time with scarce an exception all the way through.

On our arrival at Fort Laramie we obtained supplies for ourselves and horses. Those of our number who had passed this Fort the present summer, were astonished at the great improvements which have been made here in a few months. There was an air of quietness and comfort, of progress and taste, which in connection with the kind reception given by the gentlemanly officers of the garrison, made us feel as if we had found an oasis in the Desert. This same feeling of kindness and gentlemanly deportment seemed to pervade all ranks at the Fort.

The route from Laramie to New Kearney was performed without snow, until within 50 miles of the last named Fort and that snow had fallen before our arrival. Here we again obtained fresh supplies. The Major in command and the Quartermaster cheerfully accommodated us with such things as we needed. I mention these acts of kindness because of our peculiar situation. No one can appreciate fully such acts, unless, they, like us, shall have traversed these desert regions in this inclement season of the year.

On our arrival at Kanesville, we were very much pleased to strike hands again with our brethren and friends from whom we had been separated by the western wilds, and if we may judge from appearances these feelings were reciprocal. We were hailed upon our arrival with songs of rejoicing, firing of guns and other tokens of joy.

We feel to tender to them our warmest thanks for their kindness, hospitality and benevolence. We here meet a kindred spirit, and find that the presiding genius of this place drinks from the same fountain, breathes the same air and revels in the same intelligence as do the master spirits of the Great Salt Lake Valley.

Relative to the situation of affairs in the Valley, it is unnecessary for me to enter into details, as the "General Epistle" will be published, containing all the important items pertaining to this matter. Suffice it to say that the crops are sufficient to sustain the inhabitants. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, and the small grains, and peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, beets, and other vegetables grow as well there, as in the Eastern or Western States. The system of irrigation is something new to our farmers, and it will require experience to enable them to cope with the Californians or the inhabitants of the country of the Nile.

It is an excellent grazing country, the grass is very rich and nutritious, cattle an stock of all kinds will become as fat as the best "stall fed" in the east.

We have of course had many inconveniences to cope with, owing to the position we occupy, so far remote from supplies. The emigration the past summer brought many things with them which they found to be superfluous upon their arrival at the Valley, and were glad to give them in exchange for horses, oxen, &c.; besides, there were many small merchants who brought from two to ten thousand dollars worth of goods with them, who found it indispensably necessary to sell out in the Valley, owing to the loss of team and "pack" from thence to the mines. The Messrs. Pomeroy of Missouri, with about fifty thousand dollars worth were of the number who found it impracticable to proceed. And, here, Mr. Editor, allow me to correct a mistake which I perceive Mr. Babbitt has fallen into in a communication to your paper. Mr. Babbitt was in the Valley at the time when the before mentioned goods were being sold out, and supposed very naturally that there would be an abundant supply of goods for the inhabitants from those sources, and that Messrs Livingston & Kinkade, of St. Louis; Col. John Reese, of New York, and other merchants who were carrying goods laid in expressly for the Valley, would be likely to sustain a "heavy loss," which proved to be very different. Mr. Babbitt, perhaps was not aware that the goods which had arrived in the Valley during his short sojourn were intended expressly for the gold diggings and consisted mostly of men's ready made clothing. As Mr. Babbitt was a *batchelor* when he was among us, and overhead and ears in politics he of course could know nothing of the wants of a household. Consequently when Messrs. Livingston and Kinkade, Col. Reese and others arrived with an assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people; they found a very ready sale and large profits; so much so, that if you had been at Deseret you would have thought the ladies were bees and their stores the hives—though unlike in one respect, for the bee goes in full and comes out empty, but in this case it was reversed.

I am assured by Mr. Pack who rented a store to Messrs. Livingston & Kinkade that they took from two to three thousand dollars a day for several days after they commenced sale. Col. Reese, of New York, and others were partaking at the same time with them of the Golden Harvest. And as the yellow stream continues to flow from the Pacific coast to the Valley, the cry of the people is, *goods!* goods!! GOODS!!!

While on the subject of goods I may as well mention that we were accompanied here by Messrs. Roundy, Grant, Smoot, and others, who have associated for the purpose of forming a carrying company, to convey goods from this place to the Valley. They also intend establishing a Swiftsure Passenger line, to convey persons from this place to Sutters Fort. The company were selected and organised by the Government of the State of Deseret; part of their number are in the Valley, part of them here, and part of them are going to the Pacific coast. And as their location and knowledge of the route affords them a facility of obtaining horses, mules, &c., to recruit with—and as they are men of energy, enterprise and responsibility, they are more competent to carry out an enterprise of this kind and to establish a cheap, speedy and safe conveyance to and from the diggins than any company that could be organised on this side of the plains.

It is not my province, nor do we to say anything about the "Pioneers," I will merely say that we left them, [illegible] and we presume [illegible] Lord to smile on our enterprise and fulfil his covenants in helping to gather the poor to Zion. The plan adopted is the best and most satisfactory for those that give and those that receive blessings of any that has yet been designed. As the funds will principally if not entirely be laid out in cattle, which soon after their arrival at the Valley will command full as high a price as they do here. The cattle can be sold and the funds together with the additions both there and here, will furnish fresh outfits from year to year in an increased ratio according to the exigency of those requiring aid, and the liberality of the Saints, without being subject to so heavy a loss in cattle and breakage of wagons as we have heretofore sustained. And as Br. Hunter is a very careful and thorough business man, and is every way competent for the arduous task reposed in him.

It appears to be the general conceived opinion of the people in the States that there would be a large body of gold diggers who would have to winter in the Valley—this idea is incorrect—there are scarce any of them remaining, as the Southern route has been taken by those who arrived too late for the Northern one.

In relation to the various missions in which we are engaged, the peculiar position in which we are placed in the Valley—the little time we have had to settle our families, and the inconveniences we had to labor under, make these as great and important as any that have been entered upon since the commencement of this work. A few years ago a few of the Twelve accompanied by three or four elders visited England for the first time. The Church of Latter-day Saints was then unknown in that kingdom, now they number in that country as near as we can judge, about 50,000.

In the then infantile state of the Church a mission of that kind seemed Herculian; but the power of truth prevailed, superstition and darkness fled before the luminous beams of the Son of Righteousness. And where darkness once reigned, many thousands now rejoice in the fulness of the gospel of peace. That mission, however, was to a people whose language we were acquainted with; whose habits and customs were congenial with our own; whose commercial relations rendered them familiar; and whose blood still flowed in our veins. It was a visit to our father land, the home of our grandsires and friends. It was started from Kirtland, Ohio. But now we have left our friends and homes in the Valley of the distant west; we left on six days notice, wound up our business affairs, bid farewell to our wives and families, and started without purse or script in an inclement season of the year to cross a howling wilderness, having to cope with the mountain storms, the wintry blasts and the savage Indian; and then to wend our way through this vast continent in the winter season, and all this to carry the gospel to nations who know us not, with whose language we are unacquainted, and who are at present wrapped about with the cloak of mystery and superstition, this is a task which nothing but the "thus saith the Lord" could cause man to encounter. The nations to which we are now destined, have recently been convulsed with revolutions; the thrones of which still sicken the whole system, and render life, person and property insecure. This is literally a "distress of nations with perplexity." Denmark, Sweden, Italy and France have been, or are weltering under the sickening influences of this eastern tornado, which, while it sickens, has not power to throw from the body that disease which has been generating for ages, and what with—bigotry, superstition and political frenzy, the nations are mad. Yet to these nations we are sent to unfurl the banner of truth, and publish the glad tidings of salvation; and while the waves of tribulation roll high, and the national earthquake bellows destruction, to whisper to the honest in heart, "what, dost thou hear Elijah." We go therefore in the strength of Israel's God, our trust is in him. we lean upon his arm and all is well. The nations must hear the joyful sound. The power of truth must prevail; the Kingdom of God must be established and all nations flock to her standard. And as the truth has spread in England, Scotland, Wales and on the Islands of the seas, so shall it continue to spread from kingdom to kingdom, until all nations shall bask in the sunbeams of truth till salvation is sounded on every continent, proclaimed on every isle, echoed on every sea and whispered in every breese; and the "kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our God and of his Christ," even so, Amen. Yours, in the E. C.,

JOHN TAYLOR.

God has written upon the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breese that rocks the flowers on the stem—upon the rain-drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its deep chamber—upon every pearlified shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures that live in its light—upon his works he hath written, "none of us liveth to himself." And probably were we wise enough to understand these works, we should find there is nothing, from the cold stone in the earth, or the minutest creature that breathes—which may say, in stand way or other, contrary to the happiness of some living creature. We admire and praise the Great One that hast covered the land for which it was created, and the trees that grace them with most rich and abundant fruit that is most useful in the heavens we admire thee most.

And in it and responsible for the [illegible] to whom the whole creation, from the lowest up to the highest, groans and travails in pain, who can say, Lo! I am God, I am the first and the last, there is none beside me, I am the Lord, and beside me there is no Saviour!

[N. O. Pic.

From the New York Tribune

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Great Salt Lake City,
July 8, 1849.

Perhaps a few lines from a stranger in this strange land, and among a still more strange people, will be judged sufficiently interesting to find a place in your columns.

The company of gold diggers which I have the honor to command, arrived here on the 3d inst., and judge our feelings when, after some twelve hundred miles of trave through an uncultivated desert, and the last one hundred miles of the distance through and among lofty mountains and narrow and difficult ravines, we found ourselves suddenly and almost unexpectly in a comparative paradise.

We descended the last mountain by a passage excessively steep and abrupt, and continued our gradual descent through a narrow kanyon for five or six miles, when suddenly, emerging from the pass, an extensive and cultivated valley opened before us, at the same instant that we caught a glimpse of the distant bosom of the Great Salt Lake, which lay expanded before us to the westward, at the distance of some twenty miles.

Descending the table-land which bordered the valley, extensive herds of cattle, horses and sheep were grazing in every direction, reminding us of that home and civilization from which we had so widely departed—for as yet the fields and houses were in the distance. Passing over some miles of pasture land, we at length found ourselves in a broad, fenced street, extending westward in a straight line for several miles. Houses of wood or sun-dried brick were thickly clustered in the vale before us, some thousands in number, and occupying a spot about as large as the city of New York. They were mostly small, one story high, and perhaps not more than one occupying an acre of land. The whole space for miles, excepting the streets and houses, was in a high state of cultivation. Fields of yellow wheat stood waiting for the harvest, and Indian corn, potatoes, oats, flax and all kinds of garden vegetables, were growing in profusion, and seemed about in the same state of forwardness as in the same latitude in the States.

At the first sight of all these signs of cultivation in the wilderness, we were transported with wonder and pleasure. Some wept, some gave three cheers, some laughed, and some ran and fairly danced for joy—while all felt inexpressible happy to find themselves once more amid scenes which mark the progress of advancing civilization. We passed on amid scenes like these, expecting every moment to come to some commercial center, some business point in this Great Metropolis of the mountains; but we were disappointed. No hotel, sign post, cake and beer shop, barber-pole, market-house, grocery, provision, dry goods or hardware store distinguished one part of the town from another, not even a bakery or mechanic's sign was any where discernible.

Here, then, was something new: an entire people reduced to a level, and all living by their labor—all cultivating the earth, or following some branch of physical industry. At first I thought it was an experiment—an order of things established purposely to carry out the principle of "Socialism" or "Mormonism." In short, I thought it very much like Owenism personified. However, on inquiry I found that a combination of seemingly unavoidable circumstances had produced this singular state of affairs. There were no hotels because there had been no travel; no barbers' shops because every one choose to shave himself, and no one had time to shave his neighbor; no stores, because they had no goods to sell nor time to traffic; no center of business, because all were too busy to make a center.

There was an abundance of mechanic shops, of dress makers, milliners and tailors, etc., but they needed no sign, nor had they time to paint or erect one, for they were crowded with business. Besides their several trades, all must cultivate the land or die; for the country was new, and no cultivation but their own within a thousand miles. Every one had his lot, and built on it. Every one cultivated it, and perhaps a small farm in the distance.

And the strangest of all was that this great city, extending over several square miles, had been erected, and every house and fence made within nine or ten months of the time of our arrival—while at the same time good bridges were erected over the principal streams, and the country settlements extended nearly a hundred miles up and down the valley.

This territory, state, or as some term it, "Mormon Empire," may justly be considered as one of the greatest prodegies of the age, and, in comparison will for age the most gigantic of all republics in existence—being only in its second year since the first seed of cultivation was planted, or the first civilized habitation commenced. If these people were such thieves and robbers as their enemies represented them in the States, I must think they have greatly reformed in point of industry since coming to the mountains.

I this day attended worship with them in the open air. Some thousands of well dressed, intelligent looking people assembled, some on foot, some in carriages and on horseback. Many were neatly and even fashionably clad. The beauty and neatness of the ladies reminded me of some of our handsome congregations in New York. They had a choir of both sexes, who performed extremely well, accompanied by a band who performed well on almost every instrument of music in use. Peace and plenty appeared to smile on every countenance. Order and decorum characterized the whole congregation. [illegible] Clerk. Among [illegible] the Seventeenth Ward, by its presiding Bishop, to some business meeting—a call for a meeting of the 32d Quorum of the Seventies, and a meeting of the officers of the 2d Cohort of the Military Legion, &c., &c.

After this came a lengthy discourse from Mr. Brigham Young, President of the society—partaking somewhat of politics, much of Religion and Philosophy, and a little on the subject of Gold,—showing the wealth, strength and glory of England growing out of her Coal Mines, Iron and Industry—and the weakness, corruption and degradation of Spanish America, Spain, etc., growing out of her idle habits.

Every one seemed interested and pleased with his remarks, and all appeared to be contented to stay at home and pursue a persevering industry, although mountains of Gold were near them. The able speaker painted in lively colors the ruin which would be brought upon the United States by Gold, and boldly predicted that they would be overthrown because they had killed the Prophets, and stoned and rejected those who were sent to call them to repentance, and finally plundered and driven the church of the saints from their midst, and burned and desolated their City and Temple. He said God had a reckoning with that people, and Gold would be the instrument of their overthrow. The Constitutions and laws were good, in fact, the best in the world, but the administrators were corrupt, and Laws and Constitutions were not carried out. Therefore they must fall. He further observed that the people here would petition to be organized into a territory under the same Government — notwithstanding its abuses — and that if granted, they would stand by the Constitution and Laws of the United States; while at the same time he denounced their corruptions and abuses.

But, said the speaker, we ask no odds of them, whether they grant our petition or not! We never will ask odds of any nation who has driven us from our homes, if they grant us our rights, well—if not well; they can do no more than they have done. They and ourselves and all men are in the hands of the great God, who will govern all things for good, and all will be right and work together for good to them that serve God.

Such, in part, was the discourse which we listened to in the strongholds of the mountains. The Mormons are not dead, nor is their spirit broken. And, if I mistake not, there is a noble, daring, stern, and Democratic spirit swelling in their bosoms, which will people these mountains with a race of independent men, and influence the destiny of our country and the world for a hundred generations. In their Religion they seem charitable, devoted and sincere; in their politics, bold, daring, and determined; in their domestic circle, quiet, affectionate and happy; while in industry, skill and intelligence they have few equals, and no superiors on the earth.

I had many strange feelings while contemplating this new civilization growing up so sudddenly in the wilderness. I almost wished I could awake from my golden dream, and find it but a dream; while I pursued my domestic duties as quiet, as happy and contented as this strange people.

Sunday, P. M.

Since writing the foregoing, I have obtained a copy of one of the Mormon songs, which impressed me deeply this morning, being sung to a lively tune, accompanied by the band.

Lo the Gentile chain is broken!
Freedom's banner waves on high;
List ye nation: By this token,
Know that your redemption's nigh;

See on yonder distant mountain,
Zion's standard wide unfurled,
Far above Missouri's fountain—
Lo, it waves for all the world.

Freedom, peace and full salvation,
Are the blessings guaranteed;
Liberty to every nation,
Every sect and every creed.

Come! ye Christain sects, and Pagan,
Pope, and Protestant and Priest;
Worshipers of God and Dagon—
Come ye to fair Freedom's Feast.

Come ye sons of doubt and trouble,
Indian, Mexican, Greek or Jew—
All your shackles burst asunder;
Freedom's banner waves for you.

Come to brother one another,
Join the Covenant of Peace;
Be to all a friend and brother—
This will bring the world's release.

Lo! our King the Great Messiah,
Prince of Peace shall come to reign;
Sound again, ye Heavenly Choir:
"Peace on earth, good will to men."

Please excuse these hasty and imperfect lines, written while seated on a trunk of goods with the paper spread on a parcel of clothing, and the wind blowing sufficiently to carry away the sheets before they are signed.

A Stranger in Quest of Gold.

Evils of Newly acquired Freedom.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day—he is unable to discriminate objects, or distinguish forms. But the remedy is not to remain in the cell, but to accustom the eye gradually to the rays of the sun. The glare of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have groaned for ages in the cell of despotism

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important.**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

One Number More.

Our readers will bear in mind that the 26th No. of the Guardian closes the first year's subscription. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, and to the public generally for the liberal support which they have given us, which makes us vain enough to think that a full estimate is placed upon our labors. We feel encouraged to continue our exertions, and hope, by unceasing diligence and untiring industry to merit a continuance of public favor.

We trust that our friends, during the merry holydays, will not forget arrearages, nor the propriety of paying six or twelve months in advance for the Guardian. This will enable us even to make our devil smile, and our foreman and junior to straighten out the wrinkles in their foreheads, and they will probably feel much younger and more spirited and determined. No people are more prosperous and happy than those who encourage the printer. Such a people can never be enslaved—can never be brought into bondage, spiritual or temporal—can never long be denied their constitutional rights,—they are respected at home and abroad,—they exhibit minds elevated and dignified,—they are social, intelligent and happy. They are not bound up in "*iron jackets*," but are frank, generous and free! Support the press, and the press, with a thousand tongues speaks for you, and will beat you off, in flying colors, over the ignorance and superstition that have ingeniously sought, for ages, to lead into captivity minds worthy of a different ruler.

Mr. Levi Stewart, is traveling agent for the Guardian in Illinois and other States.

The New Year—1850.

Time rolls on and tarries not for any! Days, weeks, months and years steal silently past, leaving the grey hair, the furrowed cheek and the languid eye, as sentinels to mark his stealthy flight. Oh, cruel and unfeeling monarch! Thou rulest over hundreds of millions, and compellest them to bow to thee! Yet thou turnest a deaf ear to the cries and importunities of all thy subjects. Thou makest continued war on the human race, and millions of triumphant victories will not satisfy thy ambition for conquest over poor, frail and mortal existence! Time, thou old tyrant and oppressor! Thou hast had almost unbounded sway on earth for nearly six thousand years. But few, such as Enoch and Elijah, have escaped the galling yoke. The days of thy reign are fast coming to a close, when it shall be said by one whose voice thou wilt be compelled to obey, that "*Time is no longer!*" Then we will laugh at thy downfall and glory in the light of eternal day. Cheer up then, ye slaves and captives of Time! There is hope in Christ, a home for you in heaven!

Prepare for the Valley.

Every man who expects to go to the Valley in the Spring, should begin to prepare to make good the fences around his fields, and to put them in good condition; and so soon as the frost is out, start the plows, and put in all kinds of spring grain in abundance; and as we have a number of the best kind of blacksmiths, with plenty of coal, iron and steel on hand, men that intend going to the Valley, should have their wagons ironed—irons for yokes all made, chains, and various other repairs made before the flood and rush of emigration comes on in the Spring, when you can hardly get work done for love or money. Dr. George Coulson, of Council Point, has erected a good blacksmith shop, and is prepared to execute any work in his line with dispatch. He is an old hand at the business; and in fact, we have none other in the county that we know of.

Begin to think about wagons—wagon beds—projections—bows and covers. Be in season, for we do not intend that any companies shall leave here for the Valley later than the 15th day of June—positively. The great snow storm that our last trains were caught in on the mountains last fall is a sufficient admonition to start our last trains one month earlier than the last ones started last year which was in the forepart of July. Be not forgetful! we do not intend to allow any to start later than the middle of June at the very latest.

Captured at last.

On Saturday the 29th ult., some gentlemen from Missouri, hired the old tavern stand at Traders Point, owned and recently occupied by James H. Mulholland. They were about arranging it as a kind of slaughter house for killing and dressing a drove of hogs, when on taking up some plank in the floor they discovered something rolled up in a blanket which they declared to be a "baby." On taking it out, one remarked that it was a very heavy baby, (weighing nearly one hundred pounds.) They took off its robes, when behold, and lo! it was the Big Screw in a bogus person, as one of the witnesses testified, having assisted in taking a similar one in Indiana, some years since. Mulholland came in soon after the discovery was made, and looked unconcerned, but showed where the treasure had been got. Mulholland seized it and carried it off and hid it under a pile of mineral in a cellar. He was arrested and tried before Justice Brewster, where many other facts and circumstances were brought to light; all of which went directly to establish the guilt of the prisoner at the bar. He was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars. The officers in charge of the prisoner have been to Mr. Mulholland and tried to get him to give bail for the appearance of the prisoner at court, but he refused, and sent in the night after Gen. Tyler and Col. Frank Blair, who came down and gave bail for the prisoner's appearance. They have also been over to the Indian country. They have made considerable excitement in this county.

Cake of Stout.

We hear that quite an excitement is got up about Lisbon, concerning Allen Stout not being given up to go back to Missouri, where it is alleged that he committed the crimes. Think and consider, and ask yourselves, if any will be excited about it after they know the circumstances. There is not a man in Kanesville, nor in Pottawatamie county that would not be glad if Stout were gone back to Missouri, and so far as they are individually concerned, they would not care in what manner he went,—the Editor of the Guardian not excepted. But it will be remembered that Stout was lawfully arrested here and taken into *custody* by the officers of this county, and they regard their honor and their oath of office sufficiently sacred to require a legal process before they are willing to give him up. The crime of kidnapping they understand, and also of being accessary thereto; and they are not disposed to subject themselves to its penalty, particularly when that can all be avoided in a few weeks time by waiting for a requisition.

Concerning the guilt of Stout, we have no doubt. We believe him guilty, and that he richly deserves all the law will inflict. We have been in Missouri and have learned something of his course and character. But since we have heard of the great excitement in Missouri about him, we feel less inclined to have him kidnapped than we did before.

It has been our constant aim and study to have all matters, so far as our own people are concerned, conducted honorably; and being situated on this frontier, and on the borders of another State, and but little law in our own county, we have used every moral influence in our power to have everything go right; and if any persons in Missouri thinks that Stout is retained here by our influence, they do us that injustice which we hope never to do them under like circumstances.

We would say to the officer in charge of Stout, let him not be stout or cunning enough to escape.

Not a little Amusing.

We know of some men who seem to think that that "*d——d old Hyde*," has too much influence and power; and that he carries too high a hand. Now you should not envy the old fellow, for he has labored hard to earn all the influence he has; and what makes it still better is, he never stole spunged or borrowed a particle of influence from you, so you have suffered no loss.

That spirit is not destined to become very exalted before God or man, that is honey and molasses to your face, and gall and vinegar behind your back. A steady straight forward course, a frank, open and generous soul is destined to pluck the wreath and entwine it around his exalted and honored head. The sun is ever the same, though a momentary cloud obscure its rays, and its genial influence is hailed with joy by every kindred, tribe and tongue on the face of the whole earth. Be like unto this heavenly orb, undeviating and shedding a joyful influence in all your course.

Work Oxen.

The demand for work steers on this frontier must be great this coming Spring. Last year's emigration almost drained the country of cattle, and it is thought by men who are considered good judges, that prime work cattle will be worth eighty dollars a yoke. It might be a grand speculation for cows and steers to be driven from the Mississippi river through to this point. Here is the great cattle, horse and mule market. Bring them on in season. Emigrants will do well to buy their oxen and cows before they get here.

Query.

Will some clergyman more talented and discerning than the Mormons, read the second chapter of St. John's Gospel, and tell us who was married at Cana, of Galilee, where the water was turned into wine? We wait an answer.

Goods for the Valley.

The people in the Salt Lake Valley, are but scantily provided with goods, wares and merchandize. Notwithstanding the heavy stocks that were taken there last year. They have gold there to purchase with, and hundreds of men in the mines, digging for more. Goods, groceries, farming utensils, glass, nails, paints, oils, machinery, mill irons, bolting cloths, and about twenty thousand good young cows,—forty thousand sheep are needed there. Chickens, pigs, cats and dogs plenty in that place already. They want turkeys and geese there still. We hope to see trains of goods and emigrants weekly starting from this point to the Valley every week, from the 1st day of May, till the 15th day of June. Goods! Goods!! GOODS!!! is the cry there; and Gold! Gold!! Gold!!! is the response.

President's Message.

The President's Message necessarily excludes much other important matter this week. Mr. Cobb is elected Speaker of the House we learn, by the consent of all parties that a plurality vote should determine the election.

The parties in Congress are so equally divided, that little can be done during this session if we may judge from appearances. The President's Message speaks for itself. It is characteristic of the man, and is American to the back bone. Just what it should be.

If those boys, who are planning to steal chickens for their party, will come to us for chickens, we will buy all they want, and make them a present of them. Don't steal them, for if you do, you will have to eat gizzard and contents too, which will be bitter in your mouth and in your belly.

Answer to the Charade in our last—KANESVILLE.

Look Here.

We call the attention of our readers, to an article in the column of this paper, from the Great Salt Valley, Carrying and Transporting company. We consider the arrangements entered into by this company to be of the utmost importance to all who intend emigrating the coming season to the overland route to the gold mines of California.

Our friends and correspondents in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and in Northern Illinois, can address us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, while those who reside further South, may address us at this place, Upper Missouri. There seems to be some discrepancy in the minds of the people in regard to the proper address. All that is necessary is to direct to Kanesville, Iowa.

For the Guardian.

The Great Salt Lake Valley Carrying Company.

Mr. Editor:—Messrs. Shadrack Roundy, Jedediah M. Grant, John S. Fulmer, Abraham O. Smoot, G. D. Grant, Russell Homer, wish through the columns of your highly esteemed paper to inform the public generally, and more especially those who are desirous of going to, or sending goods or packages to the Great Basin or to the Valley of the Sacramento—that they are and will be prepared to accommodate passengers who may be disposed to visit the gold region the ensuing season, or merchants who wish to send merchandise to the Great Salt Lake City. Our passenger and freight trains will both leave as early in the spring as there will be sufficient grass on the plains to sustain animals. Light wagons will be used and so arranged as to accommodate three passengers each and the driver, including one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to a person; this comprises all their eatables, clothing, bedding, fire-arms, &c. The Company assures passengers they can re-supply in the Valley, with every thing needful, groceries excepted. The point chosen to start from is on the Missouri river, eighteen miles from Kanesville, two miles below the mouth of Platte, thirty miles above Old Fort Kearney, and one hundred and thirty above St. Joseph. All our trains whether for passengers or merchandize will start from the above named point, traveling on the south side of the Platte under the direction of one or more of the proprietors to each organized company. This Association is intended to be permanent and sure from year to year until the Great National Railroad shall supercede its necessity. The Company possess facilities that few at present avail themselves of, owing to their peculiar situation or location, living as most of them do, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, they can (by active exertion,) obtain fresh supplies of animals to aid in the enterprize they trust, to the full and entire satisfaction of all concerned. Two or more of the firm will remain in the valley to see that suitable horses or mules are on hand to aid the line when it shall require their assistance from the Valley to Suter's Fort. Emigrants last year from inexperience and other causes, sacrificed hundreds and even thousands of dollars, and most generally broke down their teams before or by the time they arrived in the Valley; nevertheless many of them seemed to feel amply paid for all losses in the improved state of their health. The mountain air, and pure cold water, with change of diet and scenery had fully fitted them for digging gold from the mines of California. The above are some of the advantages of the route over the plains and mountains to the great load stone which is virtually attracting the nations of the earth.

Gentlemen who wish to favor this line, and feel disposed to obtain a through ticket to Sutter's Fort, (in the vicinity of the gold,) can obtain one, by paying to us or our Agents the sum of three hundred dollars. Two hundred in advance, and one hundred on arriving in the Great Salt Lake City. Those who cast in their lot with us, may expect the proprietors to use every exertion to render them as comfortable as the nature of the journey will admit of. Yet we do not wish any one to think that it is a play spell to cross the mountains neither do we desire to hold out any inducements but those which are substantially true, as we are desirous of proving ourselves worthy of the confidence, reposed in us by the highest authorities of the State of Deseret, under whose direction we organized, and from whom, (in connection with all our friends,) we look for strength influence and support to aid us in our arduous undertaking. That all interested may understand, we will further add: that each wagon designed for the "Swiftsure Line," will be drawn by four horses or mules, with a sufficient number of loose animals as a reserve in case of accident or failure. Wagons with merchandise will be drawn by oxen, purchased expressly for this line and business. Merchants sending goods by this line, will please consign them to "S. Roundy & Co., Deseret and Iowa Depot."

Price for hauling goods to Great Salt Lake City, twelve dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, or two hundred and fifty dollars per ton—two thirds of said price to be paid in advance. All communications addressed to S. Roundy & Co., Kanesville, Iowa, and to J. M. Grant, St. Louis, Mo., will receive prompt attention, and all desired information given promptly and immediately. Those wishing a through ticket will do well to secure it by the first of April, as the company wish to make up their trains as early as possible in the spring. In hopes of success in business,

We are respectfully, &c.,
SHADRAC ROUNDY,
J. M. GRANT,
J. S. FULMER,
G. D. GRANT,
RUSSELL HOMER,
Kanesville, Dec. 24th, 1849.

We copy the following from the Mo. Statesman because it is so short, and so sweet:

The Fayette Democrat calls the new Mormon State in the Salt Lake Valley the State of *Desert*. Fie, man! It is *Desert*. The Locofocos of Missouri (not the Mormons) are in a direct state of wilderness of trouble with no "pillar of fire" to guide them. Very soon they will be completely swallowed up in the Red Sea of faction. The Whigs will pass over dry shod to rule the country in righteousness.

The trial of the case of the State of Missouri, against R. Cobb, Jr., on a charge of embezzling part of the funds of the State Bank, terminated just as we were going to press on Saturday the 5th inst. The jury rendered a verdict—not guilty. The case was tried three weeks, with three of which to practice. What next!

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mr. Editor:—On Tuesday (New Year's) evening, attended a social party at Mr. John Sherrett's, where I met a few choice friends, and truly it was a feast. The richness of the plate, the beauty of the servers, the variety, quantity and excellence of the different dishes was magnificent. And the wine, made by the hands of our hosts, (the fruit from which it was pressed having been collected from one of our native vineyards,) was superior to anything that I have tasted on the frontier.

After all had partaken of the excellent supper, the cloth was removed, and a prayer offered by President H. Redfield, our fine band then struck up one of their favorite airs, and young men and maidens, silver greys and little ones went forth in the dance. After enjoying that amusement for a time, it was proposed that we have a song. Several of the ladies united in singing one or two sentimental and sacred songs, and concluded by singing, in full chorus, the favorite glee song, "Come my boys, let's all be merry."

After which, our worthy President, Orson Hyde, Esq., led off in the popular dance "Money Musk." When all had danced to their satisfaction, and being near midnight, a prayer and benediction was offered by O. Hyde, when we all got into our carriages, and Jehu like, rattled over our fine frost paved roads into Kanesville. A happy new year to our worthy friend Dr. Sherrett and his fair partner. May they live to enjoy many.

A. GUEST.

Kanesville, Jan. 2d, 1850.

Being present at the above we cannot well pass unnoticed the social party given in the Music Hall on Thursday evening 3d inst., by Mr. John Needham, to his friends and acquaintances. Union, freedom, and the best of feeling prevailed, while at intervals, melodious notes of sentimental and sacred songs from the ladies, fell upon our ears with a pleasing charm, in connection a *favorite song* from the talented Musician, Mr. Hutchison, with an abundance of cake and delicious wine, which rendered the evening very agreeable and pleasant.

It is our sincere desire that persons who are making covenants to their hurt, may never be able to go to the Valley, but in an opposite direction. They are not wanted there,—they are not wanted here. The Lord will not have them—the devil will be ashamed of them, and if he gets them, he will put them in the meanest place in his dominions.

Tallow.—Cash will be paid for tallow at this office.

Thanks to Mr. McLennan for the President's Message in advance of the mail.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

One Week Later from Europe.

Boston, Sunday Morning.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday morning; the news she brings is in a political point of view, of little importance.

France.

On the 15th November, the high court of Versailles sentenced Ledru Rollin and thirty three others implicated in the June insurrection to transportation for life. The papers continue being seized and the editors tried for expressing opinions considered detrimental to the Government. Twenty seats in the Assembly have been made vacant by the convictions at Versailles. Louis Napoleon has published a decree cashiering Pierre Bonaparte, thus depriving him of his rank of *Cheif de Batallion* of the African Legion for an alledged breach of discipline. Pierre Bonaparte published a long letter in which he says that the President's decree has no force in law, and looks upon his dismissal as null and void. Guizot is in Paris much lionized. The only interesting item in the assembly, is the refusal or grant an additional salary to the President of 20,000 francs. Challenges are of daily occurence and particularly among the members of the Assembly and editors. Garibaldi had arrived at Gibralter on board a Sardinian vessel, which had been placed at his disposal by the Sardinian Government. Ten thousand francs were also ordered to be given him, which be refused.

The President of the Council had given a grand dinner to the American Minister.

Spain.

The minister of Foreign Relations has officially announced the recall of the Spanish troops from the Roman States.

Turkey.

Letters from Widdin, of the 4th November, state that the Hungarian and Polish refugees had been transported from Widdin to Shumla. The Magyars, headed by Kossuth and Bulogh, left on the 3d. M. Demidoff, the alledged assassin of Count Lamberg, was at Constantinople. His mission was supposed to be secretly to sow discontent between the French and English ambassadors, and upset the Pacha's cabinet. The rumors of war between Russia and Turkey are fast dying away at Constantinople. Nothing further has been heard relative to Russian Emperor's decision on Turkish affairs.

Important from Canada.

Montreal, Nov. 24—P. M.

The French papers state that Lord Elgin has written an autograph to the Catholic Bishops, promising to give up the Jesuit estates to that church, providing they will stifle the annexation movement now in progress. This thing seems almost incredible to us, but it is, nevertheless, believed by well informed persons.

Riot and Loss of Life in Boston.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23d.

By an arrival from Boston, we have an account of a serious riot which broke out at Boston on Thursday evening last, in consequence of the refusal of the Mayor to grant a license to Mr. Forrest to perform at the Boston Theatre. The mob assembled in front of the theatre, and when Mr. Forrest appeared on the stage, they commenced throwing stones, brickbats, &c., at the performers, and broke the windows of the theatre. The military were called out, and fired upon the mob, killing and wounding several persons.

Qualifications of a good Housewife.

One indispensible qualification of a good housewife is a practical knowledge of cookery. It makes the husband so good natured when his meals are nicely prepared by the hand of an affectionate wife. He does not feel that his earnings are thrown away in a burnt, sour, salt, tasteless, half-cooked dish. We would never advise a young lady to marry a connoisseur of the school of Epicurus, unless she is thoroughly skilled in the fine art of manufacturing a *corn-dodger* in the latest and most approved style, and other things in like manner. But this cannot be expected of the dear woman unless she is furnished with the necessary materials.

How gratifying it is to the husband when the wife is mindful of all his little wants, and anticipates his wishes,—when she puts every thing in its place and recollects where that place is, and can find it at any time, though at midnight. How pleasing to the husband when he can see that his earnings, when brought into his house, are prudently and wisely appropriated, and made to count to the best possible advantage;—Nothing wasted or thrown away;—nothing permitted to be come stale or useless, through neglect or forgetfulness. She looks forward, and sees what she or the family may need, and employs her, otherwise, leisure moments in making things ready against the time they are needed, so that she is not thrown into confusion at all, for want of proper calculation and arrangment.

Few things are more gratifying to the husband than when he goes into his house and asks for any article, and the wife is able to get it for him, or tell him right where it is. She should be a kind of every-where-present creature in all parts of her kingdom, or her domestic circle.

These may be considered small matters and not worthy of much attention; but it will be remembered that life is made up of small matters, as the bold and swelling current is made up of small springs and streams. A small helm can direct the course of a great ship; so these small matters may materially influence the course of the husband, and keep him so far to windward that he will never wreck on the shoals of despair, or become water-logged in the cross currents of life.

MARRIED,

Near this town, on Thursday, the 26th ult., by our Senior, Mr. WILLIS K. JOHNSON, son of Bishop Aaron Johnson, to Miss LAURA CRANDAL, both of this county and precinct.

The cake and wine were excellent, both of home manufacture. Our devil says that if all newly married folks were as mindful of the printer as this graceful couple, their consciences would never be smitten with the unpleasant appearance of his dark visage in their night visions.

In this town, Jan. 2d, by Abel Lamb, Mr. HORACE MARBLE, to Miss MARTHA ANN DAVENPORT, both of Poney Creek.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KANESVILLE ASSEMBLIES.

THE Managers of the Kanesville Assemblies would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville that they will give four Dancing Parties, the first to commence on **Tuesday evening, January 15, 1850,** to continue every Tuesday evening for four weeks. Season tickets $1 75. Single tickets 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the Guardian Office, or at Mr. Needham's Store.

Tickets limited. Good music in attendance.

HARLOW REDFIELD,
JOHN NEEDHAM,
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,
RICHARD BENTLY.
} Managers.

Kanesville, Jan. 9, 1850.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

JUST received a large lot of Fresh Raisins "new crop," for sale by
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Jan 9, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn, corn cribs, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a farmer comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves. CHARLES BIRD.
Council Point, Jan. 9, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew J. Stewart at the Old Agency in Pottawatamie county, nearly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, a STEER, described as follows, viz: Said steer is white in the face, with red around the eyes and cheeks, and his body red and white spotted There is the appearance of a brand on the left hip, and he is about four years old; prized at sixteen dollars.
T. BURDICK,
Clerk, Board of County Com.
Kanesville, Jan. 2, 1850.—3t*

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KEETING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the Independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the best houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All the wants of Goods of every description and quantity for disposal, or exchange, will be planned for cheerfully, at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST,
Kanesville, (Council Bluffs) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned will attend at the following Places in the County for the purpose of collecting the taxes assessed on the property and polls in the County for County purposes and the ensuing year of the State Taxation for State purposes, at the following times, viz:

At Kanesville, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1850.
At Council Bluffs, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1850.
At Traders Point, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1850.
At Carter's Mill, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1850.
At Lisbon, on Friday, the 18th day of January, 1850.
At Miller's, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1850.
At Bigler's Grove, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1850.
At Hart's Grove, on Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1850.
At Weston, on Thursday, the 24th day of January, 1850.
At Mosquito Creek, on Friday, the 25th day of January, 1850.
At Silver Creek, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1850.
At Point Pleasant, on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1850.
At Crescent City, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1850.
At Botna Bottom, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1850.
At Keg Creek, on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1850.
At Hazle Dell, on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1850.
At Mineola, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1850.
At Rockford, on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1850.
At Glenwood, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1850.
At Nishnabotna, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1850.
At Tarkio, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1850.
At Nodaway, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1850.
At Savannah, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1850.
At Bolivar, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1850.
At Grand River, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, 1850.
At Garden Grove, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1850.
At Lucas, on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1850.
At Chariton, on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1850.
At Monroe, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1850.
At Jasper, on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1850.
At Newton, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1850.
At Des Moines, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1850.
At Indianola, on Friday, the 22d day of February, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1850.
At Hamilton, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1850.
At Indianola, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Thursday, the 28th day of February, 1850.
At Hamilton, on Friday, the 1st day of March, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1850.
At Indianola, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1850.
At Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1850.
At Indianola, on Friday, the 8th day of March, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1850.
At Hamilton, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1850.
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At Fort Des Moines, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1850.
At Indianola, on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1850.
At Hamilton, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1850.
At Indianola, on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1850.
At Pleasant Grove, on Tuesday, the 2d day of April, 1850.
At Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 3d day of April, 1850.
At Fort Des Moines, on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1850.
At Indianola, on Friday, the 5th day of April, 1850.
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The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1850.

From the Keokuk Register, Dec. 27.

By Electric Telegraph to St. Louis.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an Empire of Freemen. The Predictions of evil prophets who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions are now remembered only to be derided. And the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most able and permanent Government on earth. Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of Free Government, and the transmission of it unimpared to posterity. We are at peace with all the world and seem to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blessed by a kind Providence with abundance of the fruits of the earth, and, although the destroying Angel for a time visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand and to restore the inestimable blessings of general health to our people who have acknowledge his power, deprecated his wrath and implored his merciful approbation. While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is the proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destroyers of nations, that we have been able to maintain amidst all these contests an independent neutral position towards all belligerent powers. Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts. British vessels from Britan, and other Foreign ports, will under existing laws after the first of Jan. be admitted to entry in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or prodcetion of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties in port and charges as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the the same terms as British vessels, should no order in Council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1812, it is hoped will be productive of benefit to both.

A slight interruption of Diplomatic intercourse which occurred between this Government and France. I am happy to say has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received; it is therefore unnecessary to refer to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from our sister Republic to which we have so long been, and shall remain bound by the strongest ties of amnity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was appraised that a war Steamer belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our Naval Officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Treasury. This permission was granted during an armistice between the Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, who had been engaged in the Schleswaig Holstein War. Apprehensive that an intervention on our part, might be construed as a violation of our neutral obligations incurred by the treaty with Denmark and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the navy, and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the minister of the navy, and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the minister of the German Empire of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and Minister of the German Empire is herewith laid before you, with the section of the law and the treaty, the observance of which were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country as well as to the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion on taking the oaths of office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign Governments; it is our interest, not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive from the correspondence submitted to you in connection with the subject that the course adopted in the case has been properly regarded by the beligerent powers interested in the matter.

Although the Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort on the Maine, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donaldson, our Representative at Frankfort, remained there several months in the expectation that a union of the German States under one Constitution or form of Government might at length be organized.

It is believed by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a Union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin. But while Prussia exists an independent Kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the Mission to Frankfort. I have therefore recalled Mr. Donaldson, and directed the Archives of the Legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American Legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition within the United States against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information that I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the authority of this Government in suppressing this expedition, and preventing the invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation; enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of the proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations, and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I held it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While the expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and as was supposed, forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the rights of every person seeking an asylum on our soil, the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted, was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo an investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case, is held odious, as being in conflict with the opinion on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have purposely yielded all interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome Independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested our agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence, in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not at any time interfere in the contest, but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge D'Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, made able and energetic but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge D'Affairs at that Court, will also bring to the prosecution of these claims, ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens, but I must say it is a matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweeden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Italian States, we still retain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent Revolution in the Papal States our Charge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which indeed he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instruction on the subject of presenting his credential letter, different from those with which he had been furnished by the Administration, until the 25th of June last, when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing Government; if in his judgment it was sufficiently stable, or if not to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abide the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty and a sincere respect for her rights cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that Republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives of the 8th of February last, communicated in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called the protocol, signed at Quartero on the 30th May, 1848, by the Commissioner of the United States, and the Minister of foreign affairs of the Mexican Government, having been a subject of correspondence between Department of State, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic accredited to this government; a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two Republics though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by that treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties and at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and its conveyances to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a farther sum to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent Territory, the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at, or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensible that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year, ending on the 4th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend the subject to your attention. In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens in Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made, in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Granada, for transporting U. S. Mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our postal Convention with that Republic, on the 4th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affairs at Bogota, has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Grenada, as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint. The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress the rights of some of our citizens resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelan Goverament an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of longer standing which our representative at Carraccas has hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the U. S. on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially, are increasing in numbers has imparted new consequence to our relations with other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable therefore that this Government should be enabled in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity should be mutual and cordial. I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stands as the great American power to which as their natural alley and friend they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance in the event of collision between them and any European nation. As such we may often kindly mediate in their behalf without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith or our treaties with any of them shall require our intervention we must necessarily interfere.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that Government, and will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African Slave Trade with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that the trade is still prosecuted to an extent by means of vessels built in the United States and owned and navigated by citizens of our country.

The correspondence between the Department of State and the Ministers and Consul of the United States on the Sounds, which for some time to come must have been before Congress, suggests the propriety of some further provision for the protection of our commerce and navigation in passing the Sound and the Belts. While the Government of Denmark has a right, they passed its ports to the coast of Russia for the purpose of obtaining a cargo of slaves. Much additional information of a similar character has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign city, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for new registry before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which must have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property, in vessels, between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different ports of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered. But I trust your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of the sea letters in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospects of a union of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the Republic of that name, we have seperately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her, the benefit to be divided between each. Such an arrangement will be protection of this inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it or monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of tolls. The work of construction under the guaranties will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of strife between the nations of the earth. Should the maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement—and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any—the energies of that people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprize. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe such an appropriation necessary. Private enterprize, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured a charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from the Government beyond its protection; and they profess, that having examined the proposed line of communication; they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there be reason, on examing the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such canal, it would speedily be solved by exploration of the route. Should such a work be constructed under the common protection of all nations for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any Government or maratime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The routes across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec and Panama are also worthy of serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transportation across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individua's for the construction of the passage from Huatascuala to Tehuantepec. I shall now renew any proposition to purchase for money a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement who would doubtless be well contented with that compensation, and the guaranties of the maritime States of the world in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guaranties would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered, and as she would become the greatest gainer by opening this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to lend her aid to the completion of an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed Railroad across the isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada ratified and exchanged by any predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the isthmus and the rights of sovereignty of N. Grenada over that territory with a view that a free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus which connects North and South America either by railroad or canal, which the energy or enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete, and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific, Sandwich and other Islands.

The success of the persevering, benevolent persons who peopled that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducting them to adopt a system of Government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by the numerous Whaleships of the harbors on the Islands as resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of these Islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants, and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from such a task. We desire that the Islands may maintain their independence and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment we could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of other powers. The principal commercial States have in this common interest and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the Island.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 13th of June last were in cash, [illegible] eight hundred and thirty thousand and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, and in Treasury notes funded, ten million eight hundred an thirty. three thousand dollars, making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, and the expenditures for the same time were in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, and in Treasury notes funded ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand making an aggregate of fifty-seven millions six hundred thirty-one thousand and six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents.

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury show that there will be probably a deficit to be supplied by expenses of the Mexican War during the first day of July next, of five millions eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand and one hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, and on the first July 1851, of the ten millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy cents, making the aggregate deficit to be supplied by loan, [illegible] of $16,375,213.92. [illegible] sources of income [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Kings and Thrones are Falling.

BY J. C. LORD.

Kings and thrones are falling,
The sound comes o'er the sea,
"Deep unto deep is calling"
To the conflict of the Free;
As the voice of the Nations, like the roaring of a flood,
The "sun is changed to darkness, the moon is changed to blood."

The Word of power is spoken
In accents loud and long,
The iron chain is broken
From the ancles of the strong;
The blind and beaten Giant is staggering up at length,
And the pillars of his prison house begins to feel his strength.

To exile goes the King,
The throne is in the street,
And royal floors are echoing
The sounds of Plebeian feet;
O'er gilded rooms and Halls of State the common throng,
Half fearful of the sceptre yet that has ated them so long.

The Purple Robe is given,
Aye, crushed beneath the thread
Of masses hunger driven,
Demanding work and bread;
And Death is riding grimly forth, and Terror by his side,
With blood-stained War and Pestilence, and Famine, hollow-eyed.

The Powers of Earth are shaken
From the Danube to the Rhine,
Old Germany is waking
Like a Cyclop from his wine!
And dark his brow with hatred, and red his eye with wrath,
While he scatters his tormenters like pilgrims from his path.

The famished Celt is crying,
Arm, brethren, one and all,
The Saxon Lord is flying
To castle keep and wall:
Unhappy Ireland grasps again the old detested bands,
And lifts toward the indignant heavens her bruised and bleeding hands.

The Seine is running red
Through the capitol of France,
Over ramparts of the dead
The cry is still advanced!
With pike and gun and paving stone the maddened people arm,
And Peace and Freedom fly the scene of tumult and alarm.

With terror, pain and sorrow
Till the travail throes are past,
But then a glorious morrow,
And the promised rest at last;
For the gospel of the Crucified shall triumph like the light,
From the golden gates of morning o'er the darkness of the night.

King or Priest shall never
Rebuild the broken wall,
For thought is freed forever
And Truth is now for all;
The startled Nations hear a voice through heaven and earth resound,
The everlasting Word of God will never more be bound.

O'er shattered Thrones shall rise
The kingdom of the Son,
And Ocean, Earth and Skies
Proclaim his reign begun;
The angel voices heard before on the plains of Galilee,
Shall sound once more on every shore and over every sea.

MISCELLANY.

Picking up an Acquaintance.

Some months since, a joyous, courageous young woman residing in this city the daughter of highly respectable parents, found herself somewhat unintentionally detained at the house of a friend not far distant from her father's house, one evening, and before she was aware of the fact, scarcely, night had set in. The distance to her own home was but a few blocks, however, as she expected a little gathering of ladies and gentlemen that evening at her father's, she determined on returning home unattended; and, bidding her friends good night she hurried along upon the walk towards her residence, into which her family had quite recently removed from another part of the city.

Upon turning the first corner, she was suddenly startled by the approach of a well dressed young man who accosted her with a "good evening," and offered his service to escort her home! Alarmed, for an instant, she would have avoided the stranger; but as he advanced to her side, she ventured to turn towards him, and a glance satisfied her—she recognised the young gentleman as a familiar acquaintance Disguising her voice, and replying in a timid tone, she accepted the proffered gallantry, determined at once to administer a lesson to her young friend, which he should not forget. The conversation which passed was brief, and the beau suspecting nothing as he was not aware the family had changed their quarters, tripped along as the young lady's side, apparently very well pleased with his companion. In a few minutes they halted before a modest brick house in a somewhat retired street at the west end, and the lady rather timed her attended arm.

"Will you come in?" whispered the lady, softly.

"Thank you," was the reply; and his fair companion opened the front door. Closing it carefully, they found themselves in the entry, in total darkness.

"Wait a moment," said the young woman "and be perfectly quiet. I will return instantly;" and with these words she ascended the stairs which led to the parlors.

The first thought of the young man, as she retired, was to open the front door and unveil for he suspected all was not as he at first anticipated. He turned to the door, it was fast. He fumbled for the latch, or lock, or whatever secured it, but it was not to be found; an instant afterward, he heard footsteps approaching in the darkness. His heart thumped against his ribs, and he began to wish himself safely out of such society, but he was quickly to perish by the gentle hand of her now made acquaintance, who appeared had him apparently with good cheer.

"Sh-sh!" he said, "all is safe. Be quiet your life—I will return in an instant."

Our hero was content and standing at the door, he heard them [illegible] show in his hands, to await the return of [illegible]

lady friend who had again ascended the front stairs.

Entering the parlor a moment afterwards, the female rogue found some half a score of young lady friends, with her brothers and beaux present, to whom she quickly and briefly communicated the adventure.

"I've got him in the entry down stairs," she said. "Put out the lights, keep perfectly still, don't betray the slightest breath of sound and I will show you some sport in a moment."

The lights were removed, the party arranged themselves around the room—the bulk of company knew the victim intimately—and again the lady descended the stairs and approached her friend.

"Softly now," she said taking the hand which was unoccupied with the boots, softly." All is quiet up stairs—all is arranged—come! and she led her gallant shyly along up the stairway. His boots dangled against the railing—"Sh!" exclaimed the fair one; "for pity's sake make no noise, or all is lost!"

The beau moved on, grasped his boots more securely at his side, nor dreamed of aught save bliss. Least of all did he suspect the existence of huge rent in his stockings—but he was a bachelor, and this was but a trifle.

They entered the parlor. All was darkness and silence. The lady closed the door behind them, and led her companion into the centre of the room. Not a breath was heard, and little did the gentleman suspect that he was at that moment surrounded by a dozen of his acquaintances.

"Remain here, one moment, said the girl, I will get a light—"

The gallant raised the soft hand which had conducted him thus far toward he knew not what—and ventured to press upon it a kiss, but it was dexterously withdrawn at the very "nick of time and his lips came in contact with his own finger!

"Wait a moment," added his inamorata, leaving him quickly — and then passing through a door at the farther extremity of the room; she disappeared. A minute had scarcely elapsed but it seemed a month to the little party, who were nearly choking with suppressed merriment; it was an age to the victim. But the gentle footsteps were heard again, the beau gazed anxiously towards the direction of the door—it opened with a single movement—a blaze of light rushed into the parlor, and behind it the face of an old and familliar acquaintance.

"Ladies and gentlemen," "this is Mr. Smith."

Such a "ha! ha!" as went up from that little cotorie at that moment was seldom heard in the neighborhood before or since. Poor Smith stood for a moment, not exactly paralyzed—that would be a faint term of expression, he was frozen—actually statueized in his tracks: and he hugged his boots to his side, coughed, sneezed, choked—then grined a ghastly smile.

As soon as the paroxism of laughter was over the lady brought forward a chair, and placed it before the victim said:

"Pray, be seated, Mr. Smith."

He turned upon his tormenter a look of comical recognition, and like Falstaff, his wits coming quickly to his relief, he replied:

"Did you think, Calla, I didn't know you."

Another roar followed this remark, and the company were very soon on good terms.

This was his first and last effort at picking up an acquaintance; and it proved a cure for "sparking" with him. Within six months he made ample apology for his error by making Miss Calla. Mrs. Smith.—[New York Flag of our Union.

If you are poor and apt to squander your money, do not earn any. A number of lazy people have tried this remedy with great effect.

From the Literary American.

Contrast.

BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CUSTOMS.

A person accustomed to European customs would be somewhat surprised if suddenly introduced into Turkey. It seems as if in almost every respect the habits of the Orientals are opposite to those of Western nations. Let us look at some of them.

In the West, the ladies dress in gay colors, and expose their necks and arms. They are not allowed to call on gentlemen, and hardly look at them, if they are strangers. The gentleman is to pay his addresses to the lady. He usually wears dark colors, and his person is entirely covered. His dress is tight to the form, while ladies wear loose gowns.

In Turkey, on the other hand, the men wear gay colors, and the women are confined to sober black and white. The women wear trousers, while the men are arrayed in loose robes. They have leap year all the time; for the ladies always have the privilege of calling on the other sex, and making advances to them.

In many Western States criminals are marked by shaving the head; among the Asiatic Turks, it is a custom with all classes.

Among us the schoolmaster is amenable to the parent; in the East, the parent acknowledges the teacher's authority, and does not punish his child without consulting that dignitary.

Here a servant is obliged to bring a recommendation to the person hiring him; there the servant requires evidences of respectability from the master.

Dancing is practised among us as a refined and agreeable recreation; the turks regard it as disgraceful in the extreme.

We enter our churches with uncovered heads; the Turk goes into his Mosque with uncovered feet. We take off our gloves before shaking hands, as a sign of respect: the Turk, in the presence of a superior, conceals his bare hand under his garment.

Allowing for ladies fine coloring for their symmetry of shape, and delicate forms; in Turkey, the latter is covered by the same dress as adopted. Both of these [illegible]

We make up our [illegible] some form of deformity. We have [illegible] enough to sober black and white. The women wear the [illegible] the men are arrayed in [illegible] They have leap year all the [illegible] for the ladies always have the privilege of calling on the other sex, and making [illegible]

A Love Letter.

DEAR J.: Would that my pen were dipped in the dyes of the Rainbow, plucked from the wings of an Angel, and wedded with the prayer of an Infant's wit! then might I expect to paint the burning brightness of that flame which thy thrilling eloquence has enkindled—then might I hope to depict the bewitching likelihood of thine image, as it floats in prismatic radiance before my enraptured vision, or hovers buzzard-like over the depths of my soul. Thou sunbeam of sentiment! soft moonlight of modesty! thy voice is as gentle as the first stirring of an infant's dream—thy step, like as the silken-footed zephyr which fanned with the wing of perfume the new born Paradise — thine eyes are two brilliants stolen from a seraphic crown—thy lips are the riven rosebud, moistened with the honey-dews of affection—thy words are like drops of amber—thy teeth are snow-flakes set in a bed of verbena. Oh, bright enchanter! proud king of fascination! who sittest on a throne of unapproachable dignity, like a toad-frog on a 'tater hill—sweet spirit of camphor, double-distilled essence of Homeopathy, sour-crout of my hopes, sauce of my thoughts, buttermilk of my joys, catsup of my fancy, tiger-lilly of innocence, dog-wood of perfection—as the hyacinth among the flowers of the field, so art thou among men. Thy form is the model of grace, the embodiment of symmetry. Oh, Pluto! centre of a thousand attractions! thy heart is the bubbling wash-pot of passion:—thou art the julup of my dreams, ginger-pop of my waking visions, and cherry-bounce of my recollections. Would that all had a curl-touch probocis, instead of goose-quills! then might they pour forth epistolary streams of citron and molasses. Thou art harmless as the tiger, handsome as the elephant, melodious as the lion, meek as the hyena, spotless as the leopard, bright as the struggling ray of shivering, sneezing sunlight, peeping through the mortal cracks of an old barn loft, or a greezing streak of blue lightening churned to consistency in the milk-way, and peppered with a shower of turnip-tops, comets and pacoon roots, from the crust of Eternity. Thou onion of the soul! pickled pumpkin! preserved crab of the garden of Hesperides? thy glance is as melting as old butter in summer time—thou art a drop of nectar from the cup of the gods, or juice of a rotten pine-apple. Bright king of the seas! cradled on the floating crest—lulled to rest by the songs of the mermaid—the dolphins, with a fan of fairy smiles, shall burst the moonbeams from thy sleeping cheek. Slumber on, until some gnat shall tickle thy nose! Thou art the Sun of the whole planetary system of virtues—Mercury in spirit; Venus in modesty, Earth in domestic qualities, Mars in intense passion, Saturn in discretion, bound round with a girdle of mirth—Jupiter in bold, reckless independence—Herschel circulating way off yonder among the ghosts of space, butting is brains out against the brickbats of eternity, and dancing with the moon. * * The clock of centuries tolls the hour of twelve, and old Time pauses until this letter is finished; the cherubic choirs of heaven cease their mellow-sounding minstrelsy till the mighty task is completed—but a rat will keep after knawing my old shoes in the corner. * * * * * * Awake thou that sleepeth! and get up to breakfast—for the pot, certainly the original dodgers are done. * * * * And now, my dear J. I must conclude this interesting note. You cannot imagine the deep anguish I feel. The possibility of not hearing from you saddens my spirit, and spreads a melancholy gloom over my thoughts, and my soul heaves as if filled with hot gruel. Farewell! May thy head be pillowed on rose leaves, thy couch be eyebrows of butterflies! May you ride through life on the big toe of a blazing blue-bearded gossamer, and light in the rocking-chair of hymenial felicity or conjugal transports! Good-by! From thine HAGH.

From the Great West.

To the Ladies.

We've a secret to tell you, dear reader,
We can't for the life of us keep it,
We've tried to the best of our power,
But can't,—so to you we'll repeat it,
But don't let it out! we implore you,
If you do it will ruin us quite;
If we didn't so fondly adore you,
We know that it wouldn't be right.

As it is, we believe there's no harm in it,—
And, therefore, we say in your ear
We've something unusual to send you
In our paper, the forthcoming year.
We mean in our forthcoming volume,
To begin, as you know, in November;
You've read we presume our prospectus,
And its contents in toto remember.

But above and beside all the "features,"
Mr. Publisher Jones has portrayed;
There are others, of much more importance,
Which till now, we have kept in the shade,
We've received, per express from Olympus,
An invoice of things rich and rare;
For the ladies, yourselves, lady readers,
For your intellectual wear.

Most beautiful theme of lovey;
Rich caskets of poetic pearl,
And gossip, mosphoirs a la Francais,
For each madam and rosy-lipped girl.
A great many boxes of rare clippings,
And scrips from out the Red Sea,
Rare spices and gums for the sifting,
Put up by our friend Dr. Gleo.

In addition, we've got our Pegasus
A pair of new, silver-tipped wings;
Our lyre we've sent to be varnished,
And furnished throughout with new strings.
The rosins we've kept it so quiet,
And sensitive it are but to you,—
In, we fancy each a pair of subscribers,
Such a consiting of money to do.

That the two and a half winks of sleeping,
Which now we are invited to find,
Would depart from our eyes like thieves,
And leave us, "downright to our mind."
But we've got secrets now double to hide us,
And think are many vexations to say,
That what any subscriber can send us,
We'll attend to without delay.

A Puzzle.—The teacher in one of our Common Schools, a young lady, put the questions to her classes, one morning. "Who made you?" The oldest boy in the school could not tell, another could say of the scholars in the class, but the smallest answer to the question was ready. "God made me, I know, for I saw him do it."

Short Sermon.

"Study to be quiet, and do your own business."—[1 Thess. 4 c. 21 v.

IMPROVEMENT.—Most of the moral disorders and the wretchedness that prevails in the world, may be traced to two classes of persons, viz: those who have no business of their own, and those who meddle with the business of other people. Hence the importance of the apostolic exhortation, "Do your own business." From this injunction, we are taught—

I. That it is our own business in this world to attend to some kind of business."

1. We should study to ascertain the appropriate business of life. Error, at this point, is often ruinous See the failure of many. May we not ascribe it to erroneous views, and often to the preferences of parents and guardians?

2. We should do whatever our hands find to do with our might.—Eccles. ix. 10 "The idler's brain is the devil's workshop."

II. That it is our business to do our own business.

And what, may be asked, is our business?

1. To labor in some useful employment. "Not slothful in business." See Adam in Paradise. The ant, the spider and the feathered tribe, teach us lessons of wisdom and economy.

2. To glorify God and secure the salvation of our souls. This is the chief end of man, "One thing is needful;" many things may be desirable.

3. To labor to promote the temporal and spritual welfare of others. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Man is not to live for self alone.

4. To pay our honest debts, and keep all our temporal and spiritual matters in order, that we may be always in a state of preparation for death. "Owe no man anything," not even the printer. "Set thy house in order," and don't peep too often into your neighbor's.

III. That it is our business to let other people's business alone.

1. Are you a preacher? Do not obtrude you nose to far into the private concerns of your parishoners, or meddle with the private callings of subordinate officers in the church.

2. Are you a layman? Do not trouble yourself too much with the preacher's business, nor to be to officicus in dictating to him what he ought to do, and what he ought not to do. Take care not to pay him calls on Sunday.

3. Are you an adherent of a particular sect? Do not intermeddle with the private affairs of other denominations, nor rejoice over their adversity. "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."

4. Are you an editor? Give "the devil his due." "Write no line which, when dying you would wish to blot." Give your readers good mental food, and if they do not pay up in due time, remind them of the precept in our text.

5. Are you a loafer? Remember, you dishonor God, disgrace mankind, and shame the Devil.—[Hornet's Nest.

DREADFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION. — A Rockingham (N. C.) correspondent of the Fayetteville observer gives the following scene at the execution of a man named Robert Hildreth, at that place on the 2d inst.

"The axe glitters, the trap door falls, and Hildreth swings by the neck. For half a minute he remains motionless. Is he dead? Can his own weight, without falling an inch, have broken his neck?—No! Poor fellow, he expected one pang, and that his last. But the fatality which often leads sheriffs to gross negligence in executing the law, must cost him now a world of woe. With a convulsive effort he reaches the platform, and stands again on earth alive. The cap has fallen from his face. The blood was already fast rushing upwards. But his large and muscular neck prevented the ropes from tightening. Even then his meekness did not leave him. He spoke, without complaint, in a clear voice, that was heard with awe by every ear: "Come here and fix the rope! it won't choke me to death."

The sheriff did go to him. First, with an axe, and then with a piece of scantling, he endeavored to knock away the boards. At last he pushed Hildreth's feet from the scaffold, and hung him inefficiently a second time. The poor fellow made no further effort to recover himself. Finding that he was hung in a way which produced the most excrutiating, because gradual, suffocation—with blood slowly collecting in his brain through a circulation only partially impeded—the unfortunate man, compelled by the pangs which momentarily grew greater, drew up his legs as high as possible then with all his force, threw them down to tighten the cord. Three, several times, at intervals of a minute, he did the same again. Then his struggles ceased—his own executioner, he becomes unconscious of pain.

WOMAN.—It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This therefore, is a law of eternal justice—man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into the degradation: he cannot raise her without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe the two great divisions of the human race, the east and the west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the yoke of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom, light, and happiness; the women there are loved and honored. Never shrink from a reform of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence. You may consult her, for she is able to reason; and she can act once with the firmness of reason and the delicate tact of affection. Her love is worth having, for it will not have been given by rote; it will be strong and sincere, because it is founded on esteem. Her conversation will be improving, because it will be above the frivolities of fashion, and will be fraught with the interest of sentiment. Her society will be delightful, because it will be that of a companion, as well as a friend. Her person will be loved, because it is the temple of a mind. Her smiles will be valued, because they are bestowed by discrimination. Her tears will be respected, because they flow from feeling. Her character will be safe, because it is guarded by principle. Her heart will be yours, because it is worthy of you.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. B. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the Citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will have constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Cost Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweetmeats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.

THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.

My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your mone

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTEMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against this late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation.

J. B. STUTEMAN,
Surviving partner of Smith & Stuteman.

Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grain will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The mill is fitted with the shield mill, a HAY MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall be prepared to take in payment of grain, or the manufactured article, hay at the highest market price. And we also shall have a supply of [illegible] All orders promptly and carefully filled.

J. W. COOLIDGE.
E. H. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; span cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to executs all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentlemen's Clothes, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on reasonable terms and warranted to fit if properly made up.

EBASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Snuffs, and Perfumery.

Physicians and country merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All orders by mail will be punctually attended to.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 25, 1849.

CHARLES H. HOLLADAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CLAIMS on Government, for Back Pay, Bounty Land, Horses lost in the service, Extra Duty, &c., will be promptly attended to.

Office on Main street, between Francis and Jules streets, St. Joseph, Mo.

Oct. 17, 1849.